The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1819. New Series, No. 90

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $4 per Annum.

Henry Doane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

Ironmongery & Hardware;

Mouse-Hole Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shovels & Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Gridirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Tea-Kettles, Adzes, Socket-shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries, etc.

Boxes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk, Red-Lead, also boxes Rosin Soap and Shaving Soap.

Liquors,

Old I. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cogniac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey

Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
50 Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
12 Ditto Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
50 Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
A few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

transacted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

To Let,

THE THREE STORY Brick House at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, the lower story is finished, with sheves, counter, &c. ready for the reception of goods, and the situation for business, inferior to none in the city.

ALSO,

THE well known TAVERN & FERRY, on the Allegheny river, at the end of St. Clair street, now in the tenure of T. CASSILY.

ALSO,

THE Dwelling house in which I now reside, in Wood atreet—The house is large and convenient; containing eight bed-chambers, parlour breakfast and sitting rooms. Attached to the house on the first floor, is a room, well calculated for an office or store, with a counting room in the rear. Possession of the whole given the first of April next. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, January 22.

PATETN PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. The iron mole will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance, who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business,

in all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs, Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will a lso purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES, The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating termsat their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——5t

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

To Let,

TWO GOOD DWELLING HOUSES; one on Second, the other on Third street—both between Wood and Smithfield streets.

CHRISTIAN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tf

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having established a WHIP MANUFACTORY in this city, inform merchants and the public generally, that they have and intend keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of

Coach, Gig, Riding and Switch WHIPS,

Of the best quality, and at as fair prices as they can be obtained in any city in the Union.

Merchants particularly will find it to their advantage so purchase of them, as they will not only save the carriage, but the heavy discounts they are subjected to in the Atlantic cities.

They have constituted Messrs. Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, their agents—at whose Warehouse or at the Manufactory, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, orders will be received and promptly executed.

H. LOVE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 19.——3 n1m2aw2m1aw

☞ WHIPS repaired with neatness & despatch.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of DAVID T. EDWARDS, deceased, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, are requested to present their accounts, properly attested for settlement, on or before the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make payment to us on or before the date above mentioned, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection, in due course of law.

WILLIAM CARREL, ABNER BEDDEL. } Ex'rs.

March 12.

To Let,

And possession given on the 1st of April,

A BRICK HOUSE, situate on Penn street, next door to Mr. James Cooper, formerly occupied by the Rev. T. Hunt.

For particulars, enquire of

FRANCIS HERRON.

March 12.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

FROM solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should you think me worthy of the trust, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to fill the office with fidelity, to the best of my abilities.

I am, gentlemen, your ob'dt. serv't.

JAMES CROSSAN.

March 12, 1819.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *James M'Kean* deceased late of East Huntington township, Westmoreland county (Pa) There will be sold on the premises on the first day of May next, the farm on which said deceased resided, situate in the township and county aforesaid; containing 353¾ acres a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, There are on the premises two flourishing apple orchards, a commodious log dwelling house double barn, sundry out-houses and a tan-yard with the necessary buildings.—The above property lies about six miles west of Mount Pleasant on the road leading to Pittsburgh and Washington, the house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and is perhaps as good a stand for public business as any other on said road.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE M'KEAN, J. D. MATHIOT. } *Exec'rs.*

Feb. 1st. 1819.

For Rent.

I HAVE authorised my brother JOHN JONES to rent the

LOWER FERRY

and TAVERN STAND on the Monongahela river, for one year, from the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

March 2,

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior, to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819. tf

Estate of Robert Vance,

DECEASED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Vance, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, to come forward on or before the 8th day of May next, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, or they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection—Those having demands against the estate, will please present them properly attested for settlement.

ANDREW VANCE, JAMES M'CABE, } Adm'rs.

March 9.

DOCTORS

Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE

the above place, where they will sell Genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818.——Jan51awtf

HORSE FEED,

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam-mill, by the quantity,

1000 bushels Bran,
at 10 Cents.
900 bushels Shorts,
at 18 Cents

Pittsburgh, January 19.

A Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON qualified to teach an English School, may find an advantageous situation at the school-house, near Lawrenceville. For information, apply to

WM. B. FOSTER.

March 9.

CHEESE.

5000 pounds of CHEESE,

IN GOOD ORDER,

For sale by

A. WAY, & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 1 1819.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,

56 bbls. rectified Lake Salt,

Axes, Nails, Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by A. WAY & Co. a large assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

EXTRA Super Blue and Black broad cloaths,
Superfine and Common cloaths assorted colours,
Super. Dbl. Milled Cassimeres—Blue, Black, Coburg and mixed,
Fashionable Pelisse and Habit cloaths,
Drab, Bedford and Olive velvet cords,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Double and single Gurnsey Frocks,
Black & Lead coloured Worsted Hose,
Lambs wool and worsted half do.
Bombazetts assorted colours,
Dark superfine and common Calicoes,
1 case 6-4 Cambrick muslins,
Steam Loom Shirtings,
Sewing Silks, assorted,
Tickings & 6-4 Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Chambrys,
Cotton Yarn assort. No
Shell and Horn Combs
4-4 Irish Linens,
1 case Pins, No. 3½ 4-4½ and 5,
Best Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
5-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting,
8-4 & 10-4 Table Linen,
2 Bales India Muslins,
Flag, Bandanoe and Black Silk Handk'fs,
Merino and Waterloo Shawls,
Kon-Kane Crapes for Dresses,
Senshaws Levantine and Florence Silks,
Popline and Bombazene
Cut and Plush silk velvets assorted colours,
Superfine Black Silk netting,
Toilenet and swansdown vesting,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hair Plush for Sadlers
Embroidering Chenelles assorted,
Merino Socks, Black Sattin
Slates & Pencils.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery;
Elegant *Fashionable* Waiters.

Queensware in Crates Assorted;
anners and Flaxseed Oil, by the Barrel;
Window Glass, Country Sugar;
Tobacco, Shot and Lead;
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, A FEW TONS OF

Sheet and Boiler Iron,

of Superior Quality.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1818.—1aw3m

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818 2awtf.

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

A Windsor Chair Maker.

WANTED immediately, a good hand at the above business, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. Apply to *THOMAS HASLIP*, in Front, between Wood and Market streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1819.

Bauduy's BRANDYWINE POWDER.

110 KEGS

Just received, and For Sale by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect.—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.

N. B. I expect those persons whose due-bill I hold will pay attention to this notice.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Scythes and sickles,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Sugars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills, Window glass,
Curry combs, Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

TO BINDERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation westward, as an EXTRA BINDER, who engages to execute his work in the first modern style of the art, provided the situation be made permanent and terms liberal.

☞ Letters (stating the terms) addressed to J. G. and left at the Post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

March 12.

Yearly Ferriages to be Paid.

ALL those that have given their duebills to the subscriber for yearly ferriage are requested to call and lift the same on or before the first of April next, as after that date they will be given to a proper officer for collection,

N. B. Those who stand indebted by note or book acconnt, will do well to call and settle the same without costs.

C. M. DOUGHTY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1819.

A Most Valuable Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong } TEAS *of first quality*
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,
Common ditto,
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Spanish Cigars,
Common ditto,
Rice, Copperas,
English Refined Saltpetre,
Brimstone, Allum, Madder,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nut megs.
Alspice, Mace, Ginger,
Pepper, Mustard,
Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon } WINES *of a superior quality*
4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,
ditto, Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin, Country Gin,
Whiskey,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

ummons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of this bridge will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded light waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols.	Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,		2
Every carriage of whatever description, used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses	50	
Every such carriage 4 horses	37½	
Every such carriage 3 horses	31	
Every such carriage 2 horses	25	
Every such carriage 1 horse	20	
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,		62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,	50	
Every such carriage 1 horse,	31	
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade, or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses		37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses	31	
Every such carriage 2 horses	25	
Every such carriage 1 horse	18	
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein		18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses	25	
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses	20	
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses	18	
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse	12½	
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider		6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider		6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse		
Every head of horned or muley cattle		
Every head of sheep or swine		

JOHN THAW, *Treasurer*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1818.——3ptf.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1819.

We have received the opinion of the Supreme Court deciding that the states have no power to tax the Bank of the United States. We have not yet read it, as it is given at great length. We will present the principal points to our readers in our next, as every citizen must be anxious to know on what grounds a judgment is given, which affords the second instance since the establishment of our constitution of a breach of that understanding, which past all doubt, the individual members entertained, when they ratified the act of the convention. The first breach exists in the power assumed by Congress to admit acquired territory into the union as a state. It is a fact not generally known, that after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, Mr. Jefferson gave it as his decided opinion, that this country could never be recognized as a state, without an amendment to the constitution, giving this power. A letter of this gentleman, containing this opinion, is now extant. Notwithstanding this, it was admitted, and a century will probably not elapse, before our states may extend to the Pacific ocean. "The sceptre of empire is travelling to the west." It is perfectly certain, if the northern interest could have anticipated any attempt of this kind, that the New-England states would never have acceded to the union. It is equally certain, that the whole thirteen states in the year '88, would have spurned at the idea of Congress establishing any thing like a corporate body within any of their jurisdictions. This they conceived was amply provided against by the concluding article of the constitution, which declares that "the powers *not delegated* to the United States by the constitution, nor *prohibited by it to the* states, are *reserved to the states* respectively, or to the people." Now, as no power is delegated expressly to Congress to create Banks, it was then understood to be in the states, who were *not expressly prohibited* from doing it; this was the doctrine contended for by Mr Madison and the republican party, when the question of the first Bank of the United States was agitated, a few years since; what has produced a change in these gentlemen, we are yet to learn. In enumerating, however, the powers given to Congress, there is a clause which, with our present light, we are astonished did not cause some suspicion on the part of the states, who were tremblingly alive to their rights; under this clause Congress may claim to do almost every thing. In concluding the enumeration of the powers of Congress, it is declared that "it shall have power to make *all* laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." We are sometimes induced to believe, that the introduction of this clause, under which, we presume the Chief Justice made his decision, was an act of profound policy on the part of the convention. It was thought by some of our ablest men, that there would be a want of efficiency and energy in the general government, on account of the limitations that were imposed by state jealousy. It is possible that this sweeping clause was introduced for the purpose of being made use of at some future day to remedy this defect, in the manner now adopted in the case of the Bank of the United States.

Sketches of the Upper Lakes.

(*Continued.*)

ABOUT 75 miles from these rapids you arrive off the Saganaw.—This is a bay 40 miles wide at the mouth, & nearly 100 miles long. It is remarkable for the great, but unequal depth of its water—the number of its creeks, rendering the navigation of it impracticable, and the strong wind which generally issues from it.—Vessels are driven, with a violence not to be withstood, for a considerable distance across the lake, and often endangered by the billows from this bay, which bring with it a raging and montainous sea. The passage is always dreaded; & no vessels, since its soundings have been ascertained, ever attempt to enter it. In about 75 miles after leaving it, you make the first harbour at the Thunder Bay islands.—These derive their names from a fine bay and harbour they afford & a loud rumbling noise resembling thunder, which is so frequently heard when passing them.—From hence to Machinac, about 100 miles, are several convenient harbours. This lake is subject to severe and heavy gales of wind, which become more frequent and violent as the fall season approaches, and which dissipate its thick fogs—but its great width and depth of water render its navigation less dangerous than that of Erie or Michigan. From the Bottom of Saganaw Bay, across the lake, to that of Machidash (another great bay on the opposite shore) cannot be much less than 500 miles—its depth is unknown. Com. St. Clair, when on the expedition to Machinac, in 1814, while in a calm, made an unsuccessful attempt to ascertain its soundings with 500 fathoms of line.—Its water is cold and clear through which you can see for a great depth. To the eye, on shipboard, it seems to expand & roll, the monarch of waters; and you see and feel a beauty, grandeur, and sublimity, to which you are a stranger, when on any of its neighbouring waters—you imagine yourself encompassed by a new world, grand, awful, and terrible in its motion. The sun is extinguished in its waves—you look in vain for an object on which to fix your attention e'er darkness closes around you.—The eye finds no resting place but its surface, and you are given an idea and impression of the mighty majesty of the ocean. Sometimes Machinac may be discerned at a distance of 40 miles, hanging as a cloud above the horizoon—on your nearer approach it assumes a pyramidical form until you arrive within 18 or 20 miles, during which, it seems to be gradually growng or rising from the water, and you now suppose yourself within half that distance of it—its great height and perpendicular sides, tending to create this deception.

MACHINAC, or MACHINAW as it is pronounced, but more properly MICHILIMACKINAC (the Big back Turtle, to which its form is fancied to have a resemblance,) is an island standing in the strait connecting the lakes Michigan and Huron, and of 7 miles in circumference: it is almost a solid body of limestone, having two great banks or heights. The village is built on the south side, upon a flat, formed of gravel, washed there by the surge and which yearly increases. It consists of about 50 houses. Fort Machinac stands on the brow of the first great bank above the town. On the second bank or height at the distance of half a mile is another small fort, built by the British during the last war, and called by them fort George; it has since been repaired by the Americans and received the name of Fort Holmes. It contains several natural curiosities—immense rocks rising in the form of a pyramid—deep caves filled with human bones—and a very high and singular arch. The air is proverbially pure and healthy.—They have a saying that no man dies here a natural death. It has a handsome harbor, with good anchorage, and secure from all but an east wind. This is the great mart for Indian trade. Goods to the amount of half a million and upwards are annually brought to this island, and distributed in boats by which they are conveyed to the interior of the Indian countries, a distance of from one to 200 miles, and return with cargoes of furs. Boats engaged in this trade leave here in July and August, and return in June and July; those which go to the greater distance are absent for two years. It is situated about five miles from the point of main land, on the north of lake Michigan; & nine miles from the southern shore of the same lake. Round island is two miles to the south, and the island of Bois Blanc, or White Wood island, is south east six miles. This last one is large and covered with the finest timber, particularly sugar tree which abounds through all this country. It is from six to twelve miles wide, and two hundred long, and has some small lakes or ponds, which contain quantities of fine fish, resembling the pike in our rivers, & are caught in great numbers by the common hook and line. To Drummond island the nearest British fort, is 45 miles. Between these places, and within the American line, has lately been discovered an island containing immense bodies of gypsum resembling the purest and best samples we have of this article—and which must shortly become one of considierable commerce on the lakes. Here, as at Detroit, the French inhabitants are poor, and principally subsist by fishing. The finest fresh water fish, perhaps, in the world, are caught here in great quantities and at all seasons. The white fish are nearly double the size of those of lake Erie, or the river St. Clair, and far superior in fatness and flavour. They weigh from six to eight pounds. But the trout, the largest and most valuable fish of the lakes, are particularly fine—possessing the same shape and colour of our spring trout, they fall nothing short of them in flavour, and frequently weighing from 60 to 70 pounds—but their common weight is from 15 to 30. The water is always cold; the warmest summer never reduces it to a sufficient temperature for pleasant bathing.

The soil is a mixture of limestone gravel with a small proportion of black earth, producing in abundance all kinds of common vegetables particularly potatoes. There are two or three spots in the back of the island in a partial state of cultivation, dignified with the name of farms and which produced a few oats, peas, potatoes, &c. Several large wild meadows on the different points of the main land supply them with hay. The timber having been long since cut from off the island, it is now covered with a small growth and their wood for fuel is procured from the neighbouring islands and main land and which costs from five to six dollars per acre. A labouring man will frequently receive two dollars per day, and a horse will hire for as much as five dollars per day. The French are unaccustomed to labour and unacquainted with husbandry. They set their nets at night and draw them in the morning, and drink whiskey the balance of the day. They even pay little attention to raising of potatoes, (which with white fish, is a feast to them,) although the soil produces this vegetable in abundance with scarcely any culture. They set much value on dogs of which they all have great numbers. A Frenchman at Detroit, not long since, complained to an officer, that the soldiers had killed all his dogs but nine. They accustom them to the harness in which they are particularly useful in bringing home their fish, much of their wood &c. Three or four of them will haul a couple of men, on a light sled a considerable distance in a day. They live like their masters, on white fish.

PERIGRINE.

From the Cincinnati Inquisitor.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' army, to one of the editors of the Inquisitor, dated

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 31.

"That there is an almost universal *weeping*, *wailing* and *gnashing of teeth*, on account of the scarcity of the cash, the *one thing needful*, you are, no doubt, fully aware; and there appears to be as much murmur about it in Louisiana, particularly New Orleans, as at other places. The banks do no business—not even purchase bills on the eastward or northward. There have been many failures, and many more expected. There are upwards of 300 ships, brigs and other vessels lying in the port at New-Orleans, doing nothing, because they know not what to do. Cotton is down, and likely to remain dull at a low price; and negroes have fallen considerably in value. The people are looking for some change, which will redeem them from their distresses, but no one appears to be able to suggest the proper expedient. It was thought at one time that the banks would suspend specie payments at New-Orleans, but they have all, I believe, determined to act otherwise.

"Nothing has yet been done towards the contemplated public works at this place. A beginning, however, will be made to-morrow towards the ordnance department. The officers having charge of the other works have not all yet arrived. To complete the contemplated works, fortifications and all, at Baton Rouge, will require at least half a million of dollars. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated last year for an arsenal, & this winter twenty thousand for a powder magazine. A store house and other public buildings, for the ordnance department will be found necessary, requiring an additional appropriation."

Anecdotes respecting printing.

We are informed that at the first invention of the art, great secrecy was observed, which indeed was carried to an extraordinary excess. The individuals employed in the mechanical offices of the art, were solemnly sworn to secrecy, the types were deposited in sealed bags, given out in the work shops as they were immediately wanted, and carefully carried back again by the master.

In most of the early printed books, initial letters were not printed; but spaces were left for them to be filled up by those to whose profession it immediately belonged, and who were termed miniators. The motive was still the same, namely that the books might have the appearance of manuscripts. The initial letters in manuscripts were usually ornamented.—Hence they were adopted in the first Psalter; but omitted in subsequent books by the same printers, probably on account of the difficulty and inconvenience which attended the cutting them on blocks, and the subsequent insertion of them in the form. They were afterwards renewed in some few books; but they did not come into general use till the beginning of the 16th century. The Ink used by the first printers in Germany and Italy, was of such extraordinary brightness and beauty as to exceed all attempts of modern times. The secret has been entirely lost.

The catchword was called custos, and properly enough as, the guardian of the leaf. The use and importance of this to the printer was so exceedingly obvious, that the use of the catchword commenced at a very early period. It first appeared in the Tacitus, printed by John de Spira, at Venice about 1469.

It is a little singular, that the use and convenience of the catchword did not occur to the Paris printers till a very late period. According to Chivillier, it was not used at Paris till the year 1520.

The pages were first numbered in 1477 in a book entitled "*In Sermonibus Leon de Utino.*" These generally as at present, were placed at the top of the page though Thomas Anshelmus, in his edition of Hesychius published in 1520 placed the cyphers at the bottom and recommended this practice in his preface. The custom of numbering the pages was not at all popular and did not come into general use before the end of the fifteenth century.

The characters first used in printing were the Gothick; afterwards the Roman, and the Italick character was introduced by Aldus Minutius.

The first book in which errata were published was a Juvenal printed at Venice in 1478, with the notes of Merula by Gabrielus Petrus. In this book the errata occupy two entire pages.

Philadelphia, March 15.

The Supreme Court of the U. States adjourned on Friday last, after a session of six weeks; during which, much business of great importance was transacted.

A bill has been read in the House of Representatives of this state, and made the order for to-day, entitled "An act to enable the citizens of this commonwealth to make sales at auction on securing the duties reserved by law." The bill throws open the business of auctioneer to every citizen who shall give bond and sufficient security, to a specific amount, for securing as well for the faithful performance of his duties to his performers as the payment of the monies accruing to the commonwealth by any tax imposed on sales at auction.

The investigation into the official conduct of the secretary of this commonwealth is progressing, most of the witnesses from the city having been examined. The committee sit from 5 o'clock, P. M. to 10; and are very elaborate and diffuse in their enquiries.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

The opening of Parliament—The first session of the new Parliament was opened on Thursday, by commission. The speech, as our readers will see, after adverting to the continued indisposition of the King, and the decease of her Majesty, states the evacuation of France by the allied armies; the conclusion of the negotiations at Aix la Chapelle; the intimate union which subsists among the parties to these transactions; the conclusion of a treaty with the United States of America for the renewal of the commercial convention; the reduction of the naval and military establishments; the progressive improvement of the revenue in its most important branches; the conclusion of the war in India; and the flourishing state of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country.

RYE COFFEE.

Steep your Rye in hot water until it swells, then let it dry and toast it as you would do with coffee, when it is to be ground and boiled as usual, and it makes a beverage much more wholesome than the imported coffee, and which a very little practice will render more agreeable. The price of one pound of foreign coffee has furnished the writer's family with rye enough to supply them for three months—less sugar is requisite; & when cream is not to be had, boiled milk is very good. It is needless to show how much would be saved to the country by thus resorting to the domestick article; and recommended to those with whom the expense is not considered an object to set an example worthy of imitation.—Foreign coffee disagrees with many persons who have little idea of it; and rye has in all cases been found perfectly harmless.—*Poulson*

Original.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

As wave chases wave on the breast of the tide,
Till they scatter and sink on the shore;
So day follows day in our life's busy pride,
So sinks and is thought on no more.
The poet's bright garland of laurel divine,
The soldier—the patriots wreath—
Oh! are they not like the gay bubbles that shine
And burst into air at a breath?

Though the streamlet of life may reflect some warm rays,
That beam from the lustre of day—
Yet ah, thro' the darkness of midnight it strays,
Full sadly and coldly away.
Through borders of roses at times it may flow,
And inhale their sweet breath with a smile,
But rocks of misfortune and deserts of woe,
Too surely await it the while.

Yet oh! there's a bright world of glory and bliss,
To whose shores we are hastening fast,
Where the woes and the sorrows we suffer in this,
Will melt into rapture at last.
Then calm be our hearts tho' each fibre should feel
The last throb of nature's decay,
Yet we'll win the sweet hopes of the *future* to steal,
The pangs of the *present* away.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring supply of fresh GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, and some fine FLOWERING BULBS, He has also, ASPARAGUS PLANTS, from one to three years old, and a few hundred Grafted Apple and Cherry TREES, of the best sort.

N. RICHARDSON,
4th between Market and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 23.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 250 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, F F g, F F r, FFF r FFF g,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER
For Sale, on low terms by
BOSLER, & CO.
November 18, 1818. tf.

Blanks for sale here.

Washington & Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders in the above company, are hereby required to pay FIVE Dollars on the first day of April, and Five Dollars on the first day of May, and Five Dollars on the first day of June, on each share of the stock by them held—being the 3d, 4th and 5th instalments.—Members of the Company living in Washington county will pay their instalments to George Baird, Treasurer, in Washington—those in Alleghany county, to Col. John Ross, Chartiers.

An abstract of the law authorising the Company.

Section 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Stockholder, whether original subscriber or assignee, after thirty days notice in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and borough of Washington, respectfully, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or instalment of said capital stock in order to carry on the work, should neglect to pay such proportion, at the place appointed, for the space of sixty days after the time appointed for the payment thereof, every such stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per centum per month for every delay of such payment.

By order of the Board.

S. MURDOCH, Sec'y.
Washington, March 2, 1819.

State Penitentiary.

THE foundations of the State Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, being nearly completed; the Commissioners invite Masons and others to lay in proposals for erecting the superstructure, according to the following description.

The main building, the towers and outward wall to be of stone.

The external part of the main building and towers to be of dressed range work, of workmanship equal to the eastern abutment of the Monongahela Bridge. The walls to be four feet thick at the foundation.

The outward wall to be four feet thick at the bottom, battering on both sides to reduce it to two feet four inches at the top; its outside to be of neat range work; the inside of common stone work ready for pointing; the top to be coped with stone.

In the outward wall, at least one fifth of the stones must extend through the wall.

The height of the outward wall to be twenty five feet from the surface of the ground—that of the towers, thirty five feet.

Contracts will be made for doing the above work, or as much thereof as will be thought expedient, by the perch. Contractors to furnish all materials, except sand and stuff for scaffolding.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing hard burnt bricks, by the thousand to be delivered on the ground. The commissioners likewise invite proposals for supplying the window grates, adapted to each of the models to be seen at their office, and also for furnishing the grates of each description, complete, and delivered on the ground.

Proposals, (containing the names of the sureties) will be sealed, and handed in previous to the 29th inst.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY, Clk.
March 19.

Walter Fortune,

BLACK & WHITE-SMITH, AND SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURER,

In Fourth, two doors above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH;

EVER grateful to his customers and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this city, and he hopes from his strict attention to business to give general satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom; and while he thus returns thanks, he would inform them, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Saddle-Trees,

Equal to any in the United States,

—ALSO—

Wood Axes, Foot Adz, Broad Axes,
Hand, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets,
Plough Irons, and all sorts of

EDGE TOOLS.

All of the above, will be warranted to be as good as any made in this country.

SMITH-WORK of all kinds, neatly executed.

Orders from any part of the Western country, thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

January 22, 1819——3m

*** WANTED to purchase, from 3 to 500 HAMES.

TWO Journeymen Saddle-tree makers are wanting, with whom an engagement may be made for 2 or 3 years. Generous wages will be given.

Three *Apprentices* will be taken to the above business.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers wish to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN each coppersmiths and tinplate workers, and will give the highest wages and employ to good workmen of steady habits.

NEAL & LIGGETT } Masters
of St. Louis, }

Pittsburgh, March 19, 1819.—1awtf.

P. S. Particular contracts may be made by application to R. Neal one of the partners living in this place.

Notice.

CERTIFICATES of Stock are ready for delivery, by the Treasurer of the Susquehannah and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, on the delivery of which, the second instalment of FIVE Dollars on each share of capital stock will be required to be paid to said treasurer, conformably to the 6th section of the act of Assembly authorising the Governor to incorporate said Company.

If any stockholder shall not have paid said instalment of Five dollars on each share of capital stock by him holden in said company, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, suits will be instituted for the recovery of the same.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Sec'y.
Meadville, March 4.——12t

For Sale at this Office,

A

Lecture on Witchcraft;

In which the whole secrets thereof are disclosed

BY

The Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, A. M.
February 26.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, March 26, 1819.

Some of the south-western members of Congress passed through this city on their way home, a few days since. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and our worthy former town-man Thomas Butler, Esq. were among the number. In conversing on the probable result of the present oscillation of our trade, these gentlemen appear to have adopted different opinions. Which of them is correct, time only can show. The representative from Louisiana feels confident that the time is fast approaching when the city of Orleans will import the whole amount of merchandize consumed by the western states. and that this amount will be distributed through them by means of steam boats. He supports his opinion by the facts that there is much individual capital among the merchants of Orleans; that many English and Scotch houses are about establishing agencies there, for the purpose of attending to the sale of English and Scotch goods imported by themselves, as in this case they will be receiving the profits of the English merchant, as well as that of the American importer; that about 400 vessels arrive yearly from Europe in the harbour of Orleans, for the purpose of taking in the cotton, sugar, and the other articles which float down the Mississippi; that these vessels, which must naturally encrease in number, have hitherto been only loaded in with crockery, and a few other articles serving for ballast, and that they certainly may as well come *loaded with merchandize, as empty, the voyage being* as short as that to Philadelphia, and the insurance being cheaper; that experience has proved the complete practicability of navigating the Mississippi with steam boats, with perfect success; that these boats are encreasing in number every day, and that sufficient profit can be made by charging half the freight that is now customary, while the present price is much lower than land transportation; and finally, that it is now reduced to a certainty, that three weeks may be calculated upon as amply sufficient to make a trip from Orleans to Cincinnati, which is less than one half the usual time generally necessary to transport merchandize from the cities to the same place.

The gentleman from Kentucky combats this position with much ability; his arguments have great weight with us, whether from their intrinsic force, or from the reluctance we feel to give up the pleasing hope of the future greatness of our native Pittsburgh, we cannot decide. He appears to have devoted great attention to the interests of his section of the country, and from the reputation which this distinguished citizen deservedly holds for brilliancy of talents, his opinions must merit great deference and respect. Among many other arguments in support of the position that Orleans never can be a great importing city, the following are the most prominent. It is radically unhealthy, a defect that never can be remedied there by art; this produces the effect, which more than any thing else, militates against its rise as an importing city; capitalists will never settle there; life and health being the first desiderata among human beings, people will never jeopardize these blessings from choice; men of fortune, of course, who may succeed in any place, will not be likely to venture to inhale the mephitic exhalations of the Mississippi at the risk of their own, and their families lives. That although there is considerable individual capital in Louisiana yet it does not possess those requisites necessary to operate so as to create an importing body. Capital, to effect this, must be divided into many channels; the importer of dry goods must not be the importer of hardware; experience proves that a variety in the prosecution of commerce, is as necessary as division in the operations of labour. That allowing that insurance (which by the way is not so certain) will be as low to Louisiana as to the Atlantic sea board, yet, that the risk of life in Orleans will naturally be taken into consideration. and be added as a reason for increasing the importing profit on merchandize; that in this event the greater cheapness of carriage in the steam boats, over transportation in waggons, will be of no avail, as probably one per cent added to the price of goods in Orleans, will more than outweigh ten per cent difference in the price of transportation; that a city never can become great as an importing place without possessing within her precincts all the variety of mechanics and artisans; this never can be the case with Orleans, as every species of mechanical product can always be carried there fifty per cent cheaper than it ever can be made; that as to the argument in favour of the practicability of making it an importing city, deduced from the fact of so many nearly empty vessels arriving there yearly for the purpose of receiving the Cotton, Sugar, &c. &c. which vessels, it may be supposed, might as well arrive loaded as unloaded, a case perfectly in point can be adduced—The city of Charleston, in S. Carolina, has been for a great number of years the depot of the most valuable articles which America sends to Europe; vessels arrive there in the same way they do in Orleans, and yet for the reasons stated above, which in great measure apply to all our southern cities, it never has been attempted to make Charleston an importing city, and it will probably always rank in the third or fourth class of American towns.

These are among the strong points of view in which both sides of this question may be examined. A short time will be sufficient to decide the contest. We are of opinion however that a great deal depends on the exertions of ourselves and Philadelphia, in giving a speedy termination to the struggle. What effect the cession of the Floridas may have, is yet doubtful; Pensacola is represented as one of the finest harbours in North America; we believe the town is also healthy. How long it may be before she may enter the arena of competition, cannot yet be decided.

It was expected that the Report of the committee in Mr. Secretary Sergeant's case would have been presented in the House of Representatives on yesterday, and we were thrown considerably aback in putting matter in type under the expectation of being enabled to give, at least a part of that document this day. It not having been presented at that time, we give the charges delivered to the committee against the Secretary, and shall reserve a spot for the judgment upon them.

I. That Thomas Sergeant as Secretary of the commonwealth has corruptly interfered to prevent the pure, the regular, & the efficient administration of the public affairs.

II. That he has misused his public official station by making it a mean of successfully engaging in practices, unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth; hostile to the spirit and permanent existence of our republican institutions, and utterly inconsistent with, because directly opposed to, an upright and judicious discharge of the constitutional duties of the chief executive magistrate.

III. That he did by letter instruct an agent in the city of Philadelphia to proffer a commission to any one, of several applicants, who would obligate himself to pay annually $2 00, to one of his relations under the title of a clerk.

IV. That this agent professed himself authorised by the Secretary to apprise an applicant that his appointment depended upon a compliance with terms proposed.

V. That the Secretary undertook to withhold commissions until he should learn from his agent, who would accept one incumbered as above stated, with $2000 a year for his relative.

VI. That the agent did accordingly make such propositions to individuals, & to accomplish the object of his principal, did accordingly threaten an applicant with the loss of his commission, by means of the Secretary's interference and influence, unless the applicant acceded to the terms proposed.

VII. That the unwarrantable and demoralizing practices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, resulted in the appointment of an individual who had previously agreed to pay the 2,000 dollars, who was the only person that would pay it, and who, (as can satisfactorily be shewn) would not have been appointed, had any one of the applicants named by the Secretary to his agent excepted the propositions made to them.

VIII. That in making official communications to applicants, the Secretary did not use the common, regular and impartial conveyance of the United States' Mail: but sent them by a private hand, so as to give his relation an opportunity to make a *more formal bargain* with the individual who had before *promised* to pay the 2,000 dollars. And thereby giving also to that individual a preference in point of time, over several other applicants, who were entitled to cotemporaneous information of the certainty of their appointment.—*Har. Chron.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

REVOLUTIONARY RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. Elliott,

Looking over the NATIONAL MESSENGER of some weeks back, I found an interesting anecdote of Major Wheaton, and as I have in my possession some documents, relative to the conduct of the same personage, I beg leave to give them to you. The events of which they treat, I believe, have never found their way into the pages of our revolutionary history; consequently must prove grateful to many of your readers. It is scarcely known that this gentleman struck the first British Flag, in our struggle for independence—nevertheless it is so, and the facts are these. "In 1775, the British armed schooner Margaretta, commanded by Thomas Moore, a noble young fellow, nephew to Admiral Graves, lay at anchor off Machias. Joseph Wheaton, then a boy, proposed to Dennis O'Brien, a friend of his, who was with him, to join and take the British schooner. The proposition was no sooner made than acceded to, with all that promptness, nay, rashness, which characterizes youth, without ever taking into consideration the means of accomplishing so hazardous an enterprize; however, the brothers of O'Brien, five in number were consulted, and a general volunteer among the boys took place. Thirty six collected together, twenty five only of whom were armed, some with fowling pieces, others with pitchforks. Thus this little band of heroes, every one of whom should be handed down as a prodigy of more than Roman valour, took possession of a small shallop, and gave chase to the Margaretta, who jealous of their movements had already got under way, and was proceeding to sea, with a view to decoy them after her, but the shallop sailing fast, they soon came up, after having been obliged to receive a galling fire from the schooner, which though it did much damage, seemed only to spur them on. They had at last the good fortune to lay the Margaretta along side and grapple her, and in a desperate and bloody conflict of about 15 minutes, carried her, after having killed and wounded more than half her crew. Captain Moore met his death on the quarter deck while gallantly defending his ship to the last. The number of this little band was greatly reduced in the conflict, but the spirits of those that remained were elevated to a degree which forbade them to stop here. With this schooner mounting 4 carriage guns, 19 swivels, hand grenades, boarding pieces, &c. they cruized and took two others of a larger size, viz. the Diligence and Tatamoguisa, with which they proceeded to St. John's, (N. B.) and captured all the merchant vessels there loading for Boston—landed their little crew, stormed and took Fort Howe and made prisoners of the British soldiers. Thus their gallant actions gave a turn to the feelings of those in that part of the country, which very materially assisted to bring to a happy issue our revolution.

Major Wheaton, I find is a clerk in the Land Office, in your city.—Three of the O'Briens, viz. Jeremiah, William and Dennis, sleep in honorable graves.

Late European Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

ENGLAND, Dec. 31.

Agricultural prospects cheerful; innumerable robberies during the fog; Monthly Reporter announces the general good health of the king—his malady unchanged; British foreign trade reviving; augmented one third this last year; valuable law book, the work of years published, "an arrangement of Coke upon Littleton;" the late queen's horses are sold, averaging 140 guineas a head; lord Castlereagh, and the Emperor Alexander are pledged for the accession of Portugal to the general resolve for treating slave-ships as *pirates* after 1820. We are declared to be miserably deficient in republican gratitude to our revolutionary defenders (general Stark for instance.) Correspondence of Cobbett and Burdett seems to make a great noise.

Our Liverpool papers, as we stated, are down to the 25th. There is nothing of interest, however, to be extracted, if we except the following articles. It is horrible indeed. The curiosity of man is terrible in its scrutiny. Who knows but we may yet operate upon graves and sepulchres, like the trumpet of the archangel!

Horrible Phenomena! Galvanism.—On the 4th of November last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Crysdale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pair of 4 inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel the knee having previously been bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence, as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension!—In the second experiment the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when *laborious breathing* instantly commenced; the *chest heaved and fell*; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood pulsation might have occurred!! In the third experiment, the superorbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted, from terror, or sickness!!—In the fourth experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life! Dr Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, *the criminal might have been restored to life!*

Extract of a letter from Bavaria.

"We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courtier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron was buried alive!

On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of his coffin, and endeavored to escape from a charnel house; it was impossible; and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe."

It is now stated that Lord Cochrane sailed for Chili in the Rose, and some weeks ago this vessel was spoken with near Cape Horn, Lord Cochrane must have arrived at Valparaiso about the end of November, and in the ensuing month it was expected he would proceed with the naval forces of Chili, on an important expedition, for which great preparations had been made.—*Lon. pap.*

The British Queen CHARLOTTE, lately deceased, enjoyed an income of nearly half a million of dollars, annually, for upwards of fifty years; yet at her death she left no more ready money than about $20,000. jewels to the amount of about 4 millions and an half of dollars, & a wardrobe, which, though considered the richest in Europe, could not amount to any considerable sum;—the residue of her immense income was expended in *acts of charity.*—Yet this woman has been stigmatized by calumniators, who did not know her worth, as a stingy, penurious wretch.

French Priests.—A letter of a recent date from Paris says—"It is impossible to describe the growing insolence of the priesthood. The king himself has in vain recommended charity and benevolence to this race of people. Every where instances of bigotry and intolerance multiply. Things are approaching to a crisis; for, though the religion of the nation (if they have any) is popery, they can no longer tamely submit to the arrogant presumption of the satellites of his Holiness."

The female Preacher.—The female that visited the late unfortunate men in Newgate, while under sentence of death for uttering forged notes, is in the constant habit of preaching in chapels and meetings. She ascends the pulpit attended by a tall man of a dark complexion, with a long beard, very much resembling a Jewish priest,* He first begins singing, an account of something about himself, but is neither a psalm or hymn tune; after which he holds forth for near an hour. The female then rises and finishes the discourse, he remaining all the time in the pulpit. They have travelled together through most parts of America. He has lately published an account of his travels during his life. The woman is dressed in the costume of a Quaker, and appears to be upwards of 60 years old.—They are very shortly going back to America. A few nights past they visited an obscure place of worship in Blue Anchor-yard, Rosemary-lane. During his discourse, he took occasion to use a similitude, by taking out of the socket one of the candles, declaring to the congregation, while one spark of sin remained, they could not enter heaven; and various other equally singular allusions.

* This man is Lorenzo Dow, who left New-York some months since, for Liverpool. The woman, from what we have seen in other papers, is supposed to be the celebrated Dorothea Ripley.—*Com. Adv.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday March 15.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Emlen—From the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, stating the loss of the Masonic Hall by fire, and praying the lot on which the same was erected may be exempted from taxation for 20 years. Referred to Emlen, Irvine, Miller. The Speaker laid before the House a similar petition, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Forward, A bill, Relative to the election of directors of the Farmer's and Mechanic's bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Noble's resolution requiring the turnpike road companies, on the southern route from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, to make particular statements to the Auditor General, was considered, and after some conversation, postponed for the present.

In the argument of the question upon the right of the states to tax the branches of the bank of the United States, Mr. Hopkinson, on taking up the "*Federalist*" to read some passages from papers written by General Hamilton, paid this well deserved tribute to his memory:—"It is a proud triumph," said he, "to the genius, the fame, and the friends of this great man, that now, when the jealousies and resentments which always persecute living superiority, are buried with him in his grave, his public virtue is the theme of universal praise, his transcendant talents, of universal acknowledgement; and his official and political writings the authoritative commentaries upon the charter of our liberties." The profound stillness of the audience gave a solemn accord to the compliment.

Pittsburgh Directory.

THE Pittsburgh Directory for 1819, being nearly ready for the press, the editors request all persons wishing to have advertisements inserted in the body of the work, to present them before the 1st of April next.

Subscriptions will also be received until that day.

The Secretaries of public Societies &c. are respectfully invited to furnish a brief notice of their respective institutions, comprising a general view of the object of their association, and a summary of their bye laws.

The proprietors of manufactories willing to contribute to the stock of general knowledge, are also invited to furnish such information, relative to their establishments, as they may deem proper to be given to the public.

J. M. RIDDLE.
M. M. MURRAY.

March 25.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Removal.

MRS MORROW

WILL, on the first of April, remove from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the Brick House on the bank of the Monongahela river, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where she solicits the continuance of the liberal support of her friends.

☞ A few young gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING.

March 26.

For Sale,

A SMALL LOT OF GROUND,

CONTAINING about 6 or 7 acres, lying on the road leading from Scotch Hill past Chadwick's farm and intersecting the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, on the farm of Alexander Thomson, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh.

The aforesaid lot of ground would be an eligible situation for a Gardener, who would wish to attend the Pittsburgh Market, or a country seat for a gentleman.—Terms of sale made known by

ALEX. THOMSON, Jr.
Sign of the Swan, East Liberty.

March 26.

The Stockholders

IN the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, are hereby notified to have their subscribed Stock ready for delivery at the warehouse of the Association, in Wood between Front and Second street, on Monday the 5th day of April next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEWIS PETERSON, Sec'y.

March 26.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE for sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

Prospectus.

New Jerusalem Church REPOSITORY.

THIS interesting work has been published for two years past in the city of Philadelphia, and has been the means under Providence of circulating and enforcing the divine doctrines of the New Church, throughout the Union. The TERMS are as follows.

1. The Repository will continue to be published in numbers of at least 56 pages, octavo—Quarterly, viz. On the first of January, April, July and October of each year.

2. The terms of subscription will be $2 per annum, payable in advance.

3. An allowance of one copy extra will be made to any individual or society which shall subscribe and pay for 5 copies.

The profits of the work, if any, will go into the funds and be appropriated solely to the promotion of the doctrine.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. WILLIAM GRANT, in Steubenville.

March 16.

To Let,

A HOUSE and Four acres of Ground in the town of Birmingham, well calculated for a Tavern, being situated at the crossing of Denman and Carson streets—the former leading to Brownsville, and the latter to Elizabeth and Union Town. The ground attached to this house is in the highest state of cultivation, and in it a FISH-POND, well stored with young Fish; a Summer-House with a handsome grove around it, and an Ice-House, filled with the best ice the river could afford; also, a good Well at the Kitchen door. Any person leasing the above described property for a term of years, shall have it fitted up to suit their purpose.

ALSO,

One other HOUSE in Birmingham, on Denman street, with about two acres of Ground attached to it, part of which is used as a garden, and part as a meadow; has a small rivulet passing thro' it, and a spring near the house.

ALSO,

TWO other HOUSES in Pittsburgh, on the south side of Diamond Alley, nearly opposite the Second Presbyterian Church. The two last mentioned houses are in good repair, and shall be kept sufficiently so to make the tenants comfortable.

All of the above described property may be leased for one or more years, by applying to the subscriber in Birmingham.

THOMAS DUNCAN.

February 26, 1819.

WILLIAM KEPNER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership WILLIAM M'KNIGHT. The business in future, will be transacted under the firm of

KEPNER & M'KNIGHT,

Who have now on hand, and intend keeping at their

Copper & Tin Warehouse,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, | WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO, | BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 1819 1. tf

Notice.

AN ELECTION for Nine Managers to manage the affairs of the Philadelphia & Pittsburgh Transporting Company, for one year, will take place on the first Tuesday in April next, at the Company's office, corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock.

THOS. HARPER, Agent.

Office of the Company, March 15.

To Let,

TWO Good Dwelling Houses; one on Second, the other on Third street—both between Wood and Smithfield streets.

CHRISTIAN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh, March 9.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's *office, next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.———tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

september 18, 1818.

PATENT GAS FIRE,

FOR STEAM BOAT.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam-Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between—the continuation of the pipe then leads to the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (if kept hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of consi lerable size.

The only art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously strained so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a seive over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed there in the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.

Boston, February 19, 1819.

WESTERN HOTEL.

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets,

J. M. Cheesbrough,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above large and commodious

Establishment,

And is now ready to receive and entertain all

TRAVELLERS,

WHO may favour him with their custom; at the same time flattering himself, that by his unremitting exertions and constant personal attention, to merit their encouragement. The situation of his House is healthy and pleasant, and will be found convenient for travellers *generally*, more especially for western merchants, from its vicinity to the *life of western trade.*

J. M. C. has taken great pains in the selection of his Liquors—has provided himself with excellent Servants, fine Stabling and good Ostlers; in short, with *every* thing in his line to make the traveller comfortable.

Baltimore, January 1819.

The Pittsburgh Navigation

and INSURANCE COMPANY having been formed for the purpose of extending the trade of Pittsburgh, by offering greater facilities for the transportation of goods from this place to the different sections of the western country, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributary streams, they now present to the public their Articles of Association, and invite their fellow citizens of the western country generally to come forward in support of this, as they conceive, laudable undertaking. The subscription of those wishing to take stock, will be received on application to either of the Directors, and those disposed to aid the Company by their patronage in the shipment of goods, &c. will please apply to JOHN WEAVER, Chief Clerk, or C. S. RENO, Agent.

ARTICLE I. The name and stile of this association shall be, and is hereby declared to be, "THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND INSURANCE COMPANY."

ART. II. The Capital Stock of "The Pittsburgh Navigation and Insurance Company," shall be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS: the same to be divided into *two thousand shares, of fifty dollars each*, with the power of increasing the same when deemed expedient, to the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars*,

ART. III. Each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars on each and every share by him subscribed, and give his negociable note for Five Dollars on each and every share, payable on the first of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or pay down the same in current bank paper, at his option: the remainder to be paid at such times and in such instalments as the company, when organized, may require. And in case of defaults in payment of any requisition, thirty days notice thereof having been given, then the previous payment or payments shall be forfeited, or an action at law instituted, at the option of the company.

ART. IV. That for the managing the affairs of the company, there shall be seven directors, chosen by ballot from among the stockholders present, in person or by proxy, for which purpose a meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each year, and a plurality of the votes given in shall constitute an election.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Directors for the time being, to appoint such agents or clerks as may be necessary for the proper executing the business of the company, and to enact by-laws for the government of said agent and clerks, describing their respective duties, and due notice shall be given them of any alteration or amendment in the same; and the exclusive attention of the agents or clerks so appointed, shall be given to the business of the company.—And the directors shall appoint one of their number to preside over their meetings, and the other six shall be divided into three committees, of two each; said committees to attend in weekly rotation at the office of the company, as such attendance may be required by the agent for consultation, or by the interests of the company. And a stated meeting of the board of directors shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at the office of the Company, five members forming a quorum; and such other occasional meetings as the business of the Company may require, to be called by the acting committee for the time being.

ART. VI. The Directors shall have power either by themselves or agents to enter into contracts in the name and behalf of the Company for effecting the object for which said Company was formed, and are authorised to allow to the agent, clerk and others in the service of the Company, such compensation as they may deem reasonable and proper, and they shall also have power to effect insurance and be capable of exercising such other power and authority for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Company, as shall be described, fixed and determined by the by-laws and ordinances of the same.

ART. VII. The Stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for every share by them respectively held, on all business coming before them. And four or more Stockholders, holding in their own right two hundred shares, may through the medium of the Directors, have a general meeting of the Company convened.

ART. VIII. The directors shall semi-annually declare a dividend of so much of the profits of the Company as they may think advisable, and the dividend so declared, shall be paid the respective stockholders in ten days after the same shall be made; but any monies arising from premiums or risks, which shall be undetermined or outstanding at the time of making such dividend, shall not be considered as part of the profits of the Company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the Capital Stock shall be impaired, no subsequent dividend shall be declared, until a sum equal to the loss and arising from the profits of the Company, shall have made good the Capital.

ART. IX. The stock of the Company shall be assignable only on the Books of the Company, and attested by the chief clerk for the time being.

ART. X. The Directors shall keep fair and regular entries, in a book to be provided for the purpose, of their proceedings, and submit the same, when required, to the Stockholders at their meetings.

The directors aware that misrepresentations have been circulated respecting the objects and views of the association, feel it their duty to state what the real objects and views of the company, are—The public cannot be ignorant of the great (and to many individuals ruinous) delays which occurred in forwarding goods the last season, and which has induced many western merchants to look for other channels, through which to get their goods in future. The delay complained of, may in a great measure be attributed to the unusually large boats provided by the freighters, and the want of public spirit on their part to encounter the difficulties of low water. Our rivers have been low in former years, but never before have such delays been the consequence; and the fact, that boats from this to Wheeling, did continue to take freight, on reasonable terms, nearly the whole of last season, is a proof, independent of the example of former years, that the navigation is practicable at the lowest stages of water, and that the company will be able to redeem the pledge they have made to receive and deliver goods at all seasons of the year, except when the rivers are obstructed by ice. As to the price of freight, although the company has as yet started but three boats, a very considerable reduction has taken place, especially on articles of the manufacture of the country, which will always be taken at as low freight as can be afforded. It is not the intention, nor does it comport with the means on which the company has been put in operation, to engross the whole carrying trade from this place, nor is it their wish or design to take the bread from the mouth of honest industry, but they solicit so much support as will enable them to effect the contemplated objects, and which they consider themselves entitled to ask from their fellow citizens. As the carrying of goods when the waters are low, is expected to be a loosing business, a liberal support at other times is thought to be but fair.

Insurance being one of the objects contemplated in the association, due notice will be given when sufficient capital shall have been paid in to warrant the company in receiving proposals: but at present, it is their intention to confine themselves to the freighting business.

T. CROMWELL, *Pres't.*
A. BEELEN,
W. ROBINSON, Jr.
GEO. BOWEN,
GEO. GRANT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
ISAAC BEAN,
DIRECTORS.

Pittsburgh, March, 5, 1819.

☞ The Editors of the Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Kentucky Reporter, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Frankfort Commentator, Louisville Public Advertiser, Maysville Eagle, and Chilicothe Supporter, will give the above three insertions, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Land and Mills For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on Monday the 22d day of March next, on the premises in Brooke county Va. situate on Pierces' Run, about four miles from Wellsburgh, his

GRIST & SAW MILL,

and about 270 acres of land of a good quality, well timbered, with about 30 acres cleared, three acres sowed in timothy, and would make an excellent stock farm, and is well worth the attention of any person who wishes to carry on a distillery, as it is surrounded by a rich and populous neighbourhood. The improvements are two cabbins for dwellings, a stable and frame 22 by 26 feet, built for a distillery. The above mills are in complete order, with two pair of stones in the grist mill, a new bolting cloth, and all the running gears of the mill are new. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W DUVALL.

Wellsburhg, Feb. 23, 1819.—3t.

English, Classical & Mathematical ACADEMY.

A. TIERNEY & J. CALLAN, respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have determined to associate themselves on the first of April next, for the purpose of conducting an establishment of the above nature; and have, in consideration of the health and accomodation of their pupils, rented for a term of years that large and commodious dwelling-house, in Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets, now in the tenure of James Pentland, esq. in which they intend fitting up two *separate* and spacious apartments, for the reception of youth of both sexes. The house is healthfully situated, the rooms airy and well lighted, and sufficiently large to accommodate 150 students—attached to which is an enclosed lot, to be set apart as play-ground.

Tierney & Callan feel considerable pleasure at this time to acknowledge the patronage each has so liberally experienced for himself, during a short period; and offer severally their most grateful acknowledgements.

It is their design to conduct the institution on the most liberal principles; to have good discipline, and to inculcate a conscientious adherence to morality.

Their course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, History, Penmanship, Arithmetic and Book-keeping (after a new and improved method) Geography, use of the globes, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, &c. &c. also, the Greek and Latin Languages; all which will be *radically* taught, according to the most approved methods of *Trinity College, Dublin.*

The pupils will receive from time to time explanatory lectures on each branch, to make *theory* familiar with *practice*; to remove difficulties, known to perplex learners; and chiefly to œconomise time, too often irretrievedly lost.

From a conviction that such an institution might fairly present itself to a discerning public for aid, the proprietors humbly solicit countenance and support; and they do most sincerely hope, by a faithful discharge of duty to merit a liberal patronage.

Their terms will be moderate, and may be known (until the 1st of April,) by application to A. Tierney, at his school-room in Third street, or J. Callan at the "Smithfield Seminary."

Public quarterly examinations will be held.

Pittsburgh, February 23. t1Ma.

The Subscribers

HAVING purchased of the late proprietors of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, their ROLLING MILL & PATENT NAIL WORKS, in the city of Pittsburgh, intend keeping the same in full operation. They will warrant their manufactures to be of the best quality, and will be happy to receive orders for

Cut & Wrought NAILS & Boat Nails,
BOILER IRON,
SPIKE, DECK & NAIL RODS,
NAIL & HOOP IRON.
R. BOWEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 5.———2m

☞ The Cincinnati Inquisitor, Kentucky Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Chilicothe Supporter, will publish the above one month, and send their accounts to this ffice.

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser,
AND
Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connexion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel,
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware	

J. WHITING, *Agent,* AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost* and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

TYPE—For Sale.

ONE FOUNT AMERICAN CANNON—New.	
ONE Ditto	SEVEN LINES PICA—Ditto
ONE Ditto	FIVE LINES PICA, Almost new
ONE Ditto	DOUBLE ENGLISH—Ditto

Together with an elegant CUT of a HORSE, COMPOSING STICKS, &c. The above will be sold very low. Apply at the Office of the Gazette.

March 2, 1819.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

250 bbls. best quality rectified
LAKE SALT,

200 BARRELS CONEMAUGH DITTO,

A large quantity of the best quality

COUNTRY LINNEN, BAGS & BAGGING,

Also, about 6 Tons assorted

Juniata Bar Iron,

12 Tons assorted CASTINGS,
8 Tons PIG METAL.

They will receive in payment for Castings,

WOOSTER,
CLEAVELAND,
CANTON,
SMITHFIELD, &
NEW-SALEM

Paper, if offered before the 1st March next.

February 2, 1819.

To be Let,

A BRICK STORE & CELLAR,

AT the corner of Wood & Water streets. The stand is excelled by few in the city for Dry Goods and Grocery business.—Also the dwelling part of the house adjoining; at present occupied as a tavern. They will be let together or separate to a good tenant, and the rent will be made accommodating. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of WM. R. GRAHAM,
Third street.

Pittsburgh, February 9th, 1819.

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf." Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was not for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by another to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next.

THREE good stands for business, on Market street, between Fourth street & the Diamond, with two well finished dwelling houses. Apply to

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1819.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.